

spread upon our proceedings, the whole correspondence between the executives of Maryland and Virginia, to sustain the committee in those parts of the first report. The correspondence appears by the schedule of papers marked A. B. C. D.

After a most diligent enquiry in the executive department of this state, your committee have ascertained, that *no other report, paper or document, has been received from the state of Virginia in answer to our report and resolutions of 1831.* And it is manifest in the papers now referred to, which constitute the answer to our report and resolutions of that session, that our facts are not denied, and no argument is offered to confute any one of our positions. In the letter of Governor Floyd of Nov. 29th, 1832, he admits the state of Virginia has documents in her possession, and declares it to be his opinion that they are sufficiently strong to induce Governor Howard to abandon the claim altogether as untenable. But the documents are not sent to our executive for the information of this state, who was certainly entitled to them in an official form, if it was the intention of Virginia to rely upon them, either as a denial of our facts, or as argument to confute our positions. Touching the grave and important questions in dispute, your committee sought for information in our executive department, to be found officially in the correspondence between the two states, through their respective functionaries, to commit both parties, and to ascertain the determination of Virginia, and from this correspondence your committee found the discourtesy complained of in their first report. The letter of Governor Floyd of the 24th April, 1833, marked C. covered the act of assembly marked D. By this letter and the act of assembly, it appeared that Virginia refused to meet this state by arbitrement with power for the Governor of Delaware to appoint an umpire; and by the act of assembly that state decided the whole matter, by fixing the place of beginning, and by instructing her commissioners to run and establish the lines eventually without the consent of Maryland.

Such a course of proceeding was unfriendly on the part of Virginia, and altogether so extraordinary an assumption of power, as to preclude it from all favourable consideration on the part of Maryland.

By order,

BENE S PIGMAN, Chairman.